

TWO RAIDERS
BROUGHT DOWN

German Airplanes Met by
Tremendous Fusillade
of Shells

THE RAID FAILED
OF ITS PURPOSE

Few Bombs Were Dropped
and There Were No
Casualties

London, Sept. 29.—Two German airplanes, which took part in last night's raid over the southeast coast of England, were brought down, it is announced officially.

No casualties were caused by the raid. A telegram from Kent says that three squadrons successfully crossed the coast, flying well below thick black clouds which obscured the moon. The invaders met with a hot reception from anti-aircraft guns but the first section succeeded in eluding the shells. Few bombs were dropped.

The official announcement regarding the raid says that the latest information indicated that about 20 enemy machines participated. Bombs were dropped in a number of places in Kent, Essex and Suffolk but there were no casualties and only insignificant damage was done. Repeated attacks were made on London but in no case did the raiders penetrate the outer defenses. One airplane was reported shot down in the Thames estuary and the second off the coast.

The official report issued by Field Marshal French, in charge of the aerial defense of Great Britain, follows: "Hostile airplanes attacked the southeast coast of England this evening. The raiders were reported from various points along the coast in Suffolk, Essex and Kent.

"The majority of the raiders did not venture far inland. A few of them headed toward London, but failed to reach the metropolis.

"Bombs were dropped in Essex, Suffolk and Kent, but no reports regarding casualties or damages have been received as yet."

DROPPED 7 TONS
OF EXPLOSIVES

British Aviators Attacked German Military Establishment in Belgium.

London, Sept. 29.—British aviators dropped seven tons of explosives in attacks Thursday night on German military establishments in Belgium, according to an official admiralty report.

STRONG OBJECTION
To Making the Army and Navy Dumping Ground.

Burlington, Sept. 29.—Henry S. Flemming of Bellows Falls, who was physically disqualified from enlisting in the navy at the local recruiting station this past spring, and who has been enlisted in Springfield, Mass., recently, is not to be classed as associating with criminals for so enlisting, if the bureau of navigation at Washington and the young man's father have their way.

According to a letter which Ensign C. A. Harris received yesterday, the father wishes the ensign to make public the fact that the army and the navy are not reformatories for thieves, despite the fact that Judge O'Brien of Brattleboro suspended the sentences of two boys who stole an automobile in Newfane the other day provided they would join either branch of the service.

"As the parent of an enlisted man," the letter reads, "I would like to ask the learned judge how he arrived at the conclusion that the army and navy were dumping grounds for such men, and I would also like to ask the judge if he thinks it laudable or just that our boys who have so nobly given themselves to the service of their country should be compelled to associate with the off-scourings of our state prisons. If our cause is just and noble, the letter reads further, 'as no lover of justice and right doubts that it is, then it is only meet that it should be represented and upheld by upright and honorable types of our democracy.'"

"I take no issue," says the senior Mr. Flemming, "with our genial judge for his humanitarian motives in the case of those two boys; but we have an excellent state institution for the reclamation of our juvenile law breakers, and our army and our navy have other and more serious work cut out for them than that of reforming criminals."

Rutland, Sept. 29.—Indignation was freely expressed in Rutland yesterday by representatives of the United States army and navy on account of the recent action of Judge Stanley C. Wilson in sentencing Edwin D. Temple of Granville, N. Y., to serve not less than 18 months nor more than four years in the state prison at Windsor, giving him the alternative of enlistment in the government military or naval service.

Capt. J. R. Goodale, U. S. A., head of the Albany recruiting district, which includes Vermont, an officer who has attained distinction through foreign service—the Mundaio campaign, in Cuba and other places—at first refused to credit the accuracy of an item which referred to Temple's "unique" sentence.

DEFER MILK PRICES.
Until After Oct. 24—Dairymen Report They Are Losing Money.

Boston, Sept. 29.—An agreement to defer action in raising the price of milk until after Oct. 20, in order to give Henry E. Kendrick, the state food administrator, time for an investigation of the situation, was reached by representatives of the New England Milk Producers' association and the distributing firms of this city last night.

MOST ARE SLACKERS,
PURE AND SIMPLE

Theodore Roosevelt Scores the So-Called
Conscientious Objectors, Declaring
They Are Paid or Unpaid
Agents of Germany.

Minneapolis, Sept. 29.—The loudest so-called "conscientious objectors" in this country to-day are the paid or unpaid agents of the German government, Theodore Roosevelt declared here last night in a speech before the Labor Loyalty league. He asserted that the majority of these men are not actuated by conscience at all, and that the "bulk are slackers, pure and simple, or else traitorous pro-Germans."

Describing the various kinds of pacifists in this country, Mr. Roosevelt said that some of the leading apostles of applied pacifism are not timid men, but, on the contrary, "they are brutal, violent men, who are perfectly willing to fight, but only for themselves and not for the nation." These rough-neck pacifists, he said, "have always been the potent allies of the parlor or milk-and-water pacifists. The parlor pacifist, the white-handkerchief or sissy type of pacifist, represents decadence, represents the rotting out of the virile virtues among people who typify the unlovely senile side of civilization. The rough-neck pacifist, on the contrary, is a mere belated savage, who has not been educated to the virtues of national patriotism and of willingness to fight for the national flag and the national ideal."

Mr. Roosevelt continued: "If a man does not wish to take life, but does wish to serve his country, let him serve on board a mine-sweeper or in some other position where the danger is to his own life and not to the life of anyone else. But if he will take no useful or efficient part in helping in this war, in running his share of the common risk and doing his part of the common duty, then let him as having forfeited his right to vote, his right to render at the polls any decision which in the long run can be made good in the face of brutal and hostile men only by the ability and willingness of good citizens to buck right with might."

Such a man, Mr. Roosevelt insisted, who claims citizenship but is not willing to perform the necessary duties, is not entitled to any of the rights of citizenship, saying: "Service to the nation in war stands precisely on a footing with any other service. If a man will not perform it, he loses all the benefits of war; and at least let him lose the political rights which a free country can keep only if its free citizens are willing to fight for them. We stand against all privilege not based on the full performance of duty; and there is no more contemptible form of privilege than the privilege of existing in smug, self-righteous, peaceful safety because other, braver, more self-sacrificing men give up safety and go to war to preserve the nation."

If a man is too conscientious to fight, then the rest of us ought to be too conscientious to let him vote in a democratic land which can permanently exist only if the average man is willing in the last resort to fight for it and die for it."

Mr. Roosevelt said that any workingman to-day, whether he be on the farm or in the shop, who supports Germany, "is not only playing the part of a traitor to the United States, but is playing the part of traitor to the whole spirit of democracy throughout the civilized world."

The speaker asserted that the Socialist party and the I. W. W. organization in this country have been the tools of German autocracy and the enemies of liberty.

A plea for universal military obligation was made by Mr. Roosevelt, who said the selective draft system is wrong, "because it chooses out one man to make the sacrifice and do the work of two or three other men who are allowed to stay at home and make money, while the first man risks his life for their common country."

The officers' training camps were also criticized by Mr. Roosevelt, because, he said, "they have been so conducted that only men of some means could go thither or send their sons." He said they have done admirable work, but this feature ought to be remedied so "every man who is a respectable man and who has sons of the right type, would feel that those sons had an equal chance to become officers with any man in the land."

SWANTON STORES BURGLARIZED.
But Small Booty Was Obtained at Any Place.

Swanton, Sept. 29.—The stores of Monet & Brown, shoes, and John Bernadine, fruit, were entered early yesterday morning and a small amount of money, and probably some goods, was taken. E. J. Bachelder, jeweler, has a corner of the shoe store and he misses from his cases a few watches, some rings, and other jewelry. Entrance was effected at Monet & Brown's store through the rear into the basement. The money drawer was broken open and the change taken. At the fruit store a light of glass in the transom over the rear door was broken through, someone was "boosted" and the door unbolted from the inside. The left-over change, the proprietor says, remains at night in a drawer secured with a big padlock. This was opened by prying out a staple. There was less than \$2 in the drawer. The store was entered in a similar way a few months ago.

BENNETT WON BY 611.

Complete Unofficial Count Was Finished Last Night.

New York, Sept. 29.—William M. Bennett won the Republican nomination for mayor in the primaries last week by a majority of 611 votes over Mayor John P. Mitchell, according to an unofficial recount of the ballots which was completed shortly before midnight last night. Bennett's net gain on the recount was 946 for the entire city. The final compilation of the returns by the board of elections, the day after the primary gave Mitchell a lead of 335.

The inspection of the ballots began Tuesday afternoon under a court order obtained by Mr. Mitchell to determine whether or not there was any basis for his opponent's allegation of fraud. The unofficial figures shown by the recount will be used by Mr. Bennett as a basis for a formal contest if the mayor does not concede his nomination. It was announced.

PEACE PLEDGE
ONLY A MYTH

Germany Did Not Promise
to Evacuate Belgium on
Certain Conditions

COURIER DID NOT
BRING MESSAGE

Rome Has Not Received the
Supposed Supplementary
Note

Paris, Sept. 29.—The diplomatic courier who brought the Austrian reply to the pope's peace note to Rome did not bring the supposed supplementary German communication concerning Belgium. That communication, adds a Havas dispatch from Rome, can then be considered nonexistent.

A dispatch from Berne, given out by the Wireless Press in London on the 26th said that Germany had agreed to evacuate Belgium on certain conditions. The proposal was said to have been made in a supplementary note to the Vatican. It was in the form of a verbal communication made by Foreign Secretary Kuenenmann to the papal nuncio at Munich.

27 PEOPLE DEAD
AND 50 INJURED

When Passenger Train and Empty Troop
Train Collided Near Kellyville, Ohio.

Tulsa, Okla., Sept. 29.—Twenty-seven persons were killed and fifty injured in a head-on collision that occurred one mile southwest of Kellyville late yesterday when St. Louis and San Francisco passenger train No. 7 ran into an empty troop train. Seven of the dead were white persons and the others Indians and negroes.

The collision occurred just after the passenger train crossed Polecat creek. Crews of both engines jumped, saving their lives but sustaining severe injuries. The troop train was running in two sections and the first had passed the passenger train just out of Kellyville. Engineer Rule of the passenger train, not knowing there was another section behind, took the main track and crossed the river.

BRITISH RAILROADS
DOING GREAT WORK

They Are Moving Very Many Troops Expediently and Safely and Saving Little About the Feet.

London, Sept. 29 (correspondence of the Associated Press).—One of the greatest of British war efforts has been in the department of railway transport, both at home and abroad. Very little has been said about this work, perhaps because it has gone on steadily, silently and unobserved. Some time ago Aristide Briand, then premier of France, visited a great railway workshop behind the British lines in France. "The great fault I have to find with you English," he said upon that occasion, "is that you do enormous things, but nobody has any idea of what you are doing."

At home, war has put a tremendous strain on the railways. It was an instance of Britain's military unpreparedness that military and strategic considerations found no place before the war in her railway systems and management. The railways lacked uniformity. For example, there were three different types of airbrakes in use, so that rolling stock of different companies often could not be made up into one train. The width of cars and the clearance space between tracks varied considerably. Very few stations had adequate platform accommodation for rapidly enlisting troops.

During the three years of war, much progress has been made under government control of the railways, toward standardization and such reconstruction as was feasible to remedy the most serious shortcomings. This is frequently noticeable at the type station, rolling stock, forms of the most suitable for military use have replaced the old suburban platforms, and given a military air to the otherwise peaceable countryside.

The proper platform for enlisting troops is a wide one running the whole length of the longest train. From such a platform troop trains can be loaded at the rate of one an hour, and this rate can be improved upon with practiced troops. Where a railway station possessed the most up-to-date platform facilities, such as all British stations will have by the time the war is over, it is possible to load two trains simultaneously, and such a station is called in military parlance a "half-hour station." At an ordinary old-fashioned wayside station it is often necessary to allow two hours.

Enlisting is the ruling factor in calculating troop movement, since detrainment does not take quite so long. The maximum normal capacity of a double track line of railway in England is figured by the military specialists at six trains per hour each way. In the early days of the war, the trains containing the British expeditionary force were run into the docks at intervals of 12 minutes, or at the rate of five per hour. On a single-track line three trains per hour can be worked each way.

The principle adopted in moving troops by train is that each train load should be a complete sub-division of a military unit. The size of such a train load is definitely limited by the number of coaches of which a train can be made up with safety. An ordinary infantry battalion makes about two train loads.

During five days when the first British expeditionary force was being moved to France, 600 trains were run loaded with troops and as many returned empty, giving an average of 300 trains a day employed in the movement of troops.

SECOND FIRE
TOOK STATION

Central Vermont Structure
at Middlesex Destroyed
Last Night

FIRST FIRE THOUGHT
EXTINGUISHED

But Two Hours Later the
Building Was a Mass
of Flames

Middlesex, Sept. 29.—The Central Vermont station in this village was completely destroyed by fire at about midnight last night but the volunteers were able to save most of the valuable property in the building. The loss is estimated at \$2,000.

The fire was first discovered at 9 o'clock by Mrs. W. B. McElroy, who lives just across the street. As she went to the door to bid good night to her daughter, who had been calling, she noticed a light in the station, the light seeming to be located in the store room between the office and ladies' waiting room. At first she thought an electric light had been left burning in the station but as she watched, the reflection became greater and she gave the alarm. Neighbors came and found a brisk battle started. One fire extinguisher was used and it was supposed that the fire had been put out, all the persons who had gathered leaving for their homes.

About two hours later Mrs. McElroy retired but got up within a short time, having a feeling that everything was not right at the station. On looking out she saw flames breaking out of the roof of the building. The alarm was again given and many people hastened to the spot, only to find that their help was of no avail as there was no apparatus to cope with a fire which had gained so much headway. All that could be done was to assist Station Agent Charles Ryan in moving out some of the railroad property in the lower part of the building. This was done but the building was burned to the ground.

One of the theories as to the cause of the fire is that some workmen who had been engaged in the basement of the building may have disarranged some of the electric wires, causing the timbers to catch fire. If this theory is correct the blaze must have smoldered for some hours before being discovered. It is possible that all the fire was not extinguished on the first alarm. The station building was old and burned readily.

Recently the people of the village petitioned for the moving of the structure to the west side of the railroad track, the present site having been made very inaccessible by reason of the changing of the highway in order to do away with a dangerous grade crossing.

PNEUMONIA AND SHOCK

Caused Death of Mrs. Dennis Downing of Waterbury.

Waterbury, Sept. 29.—Pneumonia, following a shock of a few days ago, caused the death of Mrs. Dennis Downing late yesterday afternoon. Laura Towne was born at Granby, Vt., July 23, 1858, and was 60 years of age. She was married to Dennis Downing and most of their married life has been spent in this town. Since her residence at Little River she has had a very strong hold upon the neighbors there, and her passing will cause genuine sorrow.

She is survived by her husband; three children, Mrs. Abbie Wright, Ernest Downing and Bert Downing, all of this town, and five grandchildren; also nine brothers and sisters. The deceased was a member of the Methodist church. Her husband, Dennis Downing, died in 1915. She was a member of the church and a grand-daughter, Catherine Georgeana. The funeral will be held at the home in Northfield at 1:30 p. m. Monday.

DIED IN NORTHFIELD.

Mrs. Georgia Clark Knapp Passed Away Yesterday.

Mrs. Georgia Clark Knapp, wife of Fred Knapp, passed away at her home in Northfield, yesterday morning at 3:45 o'clock. Mrs. Knapp was born June 20, 1850, and resided here for many years. She was the widow of Fred Knapp, who died in 1915. She was a member of the church and a grand-daughter, Catherine Georgeana. The funeral will be held at the home in Northfield at 1:30 p. m. Monday.

M. S. ALUMNI AT BANQUET.

About 350 Attended and Had Enjoyable Reunion.

The annual banquet of the young alumni of Montpelier seminary took place at the boarding hall of the institution Friday evening, with the largest attendance of recent years, something like 350 attending. All of the seating space at the tables was taken, while a large number of the younger students in the schools were unable to get seats. Harold Bishop of Jeffersonville was toastmaster. Rev. A. W. Hewitt made the address of the evening in his usual interesting manner.

Other numbers on the program were: Miss Ruth Leach, "M. S. of To-day"; Prof. Maithon on "Athletics"; selections by the girls' quartet of last year; solo by Miss Marion Bickford; reading by Miss Reynolds, "Vermont"; by Miss Lucy Swift, "Middlebury College"; by Maurice Walbridge, Cabot; secretary, Miss Ruth Leach of the seminary. As a whole, it was considered the best banquet and program in recent years.

WATERBURY PASSED QUOTA.

Has Already Raised \$163 for the War Library Fund.

Waterbury, Sept. 29.—Waterbury's normal quota of \$150, aside from that raised at the Vermont state hospital for the War Library fund, was passed Friday night to \$163, with more to be counted. The start of the high school with \$21.23 was followed with much enthusiasm. Mrs. Watson's home town thus shows approval of the work by passing the quota.

LABOR LAYS PLANS.

For Two Important Public Meetings to
Held in Barre.

OFFER REWARD
FOR DESERTERS

Government to Pay \$50 for
Men Who Fail to
Respond

To LOCAL BORDERS OR
ADJUTANT-GENERAL
Individuals as Well as Officers
Are Urged to
Assist

Gov. H. F. Graham has received from the war department a telegram that a reward of \$50 will be paid for men who are called deserters. The telegram explains who are termed deserters under the new regulations, namely: persons who do not respond to the notices sent them by the local boards that they are to report at a specified time for war service, or persons who do not report to the adjutant general when he notifies them that they are to report for duty. Individuals as well as officers, are urged to assist in rounding up these slackers now termed deserters. It is shown that if they did not willfully avoid service, it will make no difference in the payment of the reward. The deserters are to be taken to the nearest post of mobilization camp, where the reward will be paid.

1,138 CERTIFIED
IN VERMONT NOW

Most of Men Certified Friday Were from
Rutland County's First
District.

The members of the federal district board have completed their week's work and have gone to their homes, having certified a total of 1,138 men to the adjutant-general, 38 of whom were certified Friday. These are: Orleans county 4, Chittenden 2, Addison 2, Bennington 2, Caledonia 4, Rutland (first district) 24. Those certified are:

Orleans County.
Bert Cummings, Greensboro Bend; Gerald B. Barney, East Charleston; Lindell Colbeth, Orleans; Wallace C. Proctor, 1 Pleasant street, Newport.
Chittenden County.
Peter A. Schneider, The Richardson, Burlington; Marsh M. Byington, Charlotte.

Addison County.
George M. Hathaway, Middlebury; Neddie D. Warner, Weybridge.
Bennington County.
Walter E. Bingham, Bennington; Michael E. Costello, Bennington.
Caledonia County.
Charles A. Morse, Haddam; Benoit Ricci, St. Johnsbury; Floyd M. Higgins, Sutton; Merrill C. Johnson, St. Johnsbury.

Rutland County, No. 1.
Arthur E. Davis, Rutland; Antonio Sofia, Rutland; Andrew C. Catozzi, Rutland; Warren F. Hayes, Clarendon; James S. Moriarty, Rutland; Frederick Corton, Wallingford (South); Charles M. Taylor, Rutland; Bert W. Howland, Jr., Brandon; Fred B. Barber, Fair Haven; Carl E. Larson, West Rutland; John J. Lynch, Rutland; Ygnacio D. Diaz, Brandon; Frank J. Gorham, West Rutland; Frank Lorraine, Brandon; Burton M. Brooks, Rutland; Stanley H. Dickinson, Brandon; Frank C. Ingalls, Wallingford; Henry Duncan, Jr., West Rutland; James W. Holland, West Rutland; R. F. D. 3; John J. Stomper, West Rutland; Burton M. Brooks, 29 Burrum avenue, Rutland; Frank S. Waller, Rutland; William Walsh, West Rutland; Albert H. Pettys, Rutland.

The following is the showing which Vermont has made in the draft, according to the corrected figures given out this morning, showing that 1,138 men have been certified to the adjutant-general for service:

Quota. Certified.
Addison 123 153
Bennington 127 128
Caledonia 20 32
Chittenden 30 29
Essex 43 38
Franklin 45 45
Grand Isle 32 34
Lamoille 31 31
Orange 68 87
Orleans 92 94
Rutland No. 1 150 182
Rutland No. 2 57 69
Washington 22 32
Windsor 208 180
Total 1,049 1,138

FORMER BARRE MAN.

S. P. Monti Passed Away in Clyde, O., Yesterday.

A telegram received last night by Mrs. Andrew Crugnola of 11 Foss street brought tidings of the death in Clyde, O., yesterday of S. P. Monti, a former resident of Barre. With 1 Monti in this city, a relative, who was, to Clyde several days ago. In his message to Barre, Mr. Monti stated that the funeral party would start for Vermont this morning, arriving here Monday evening or Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment will be made in Hope cemetery.

Mr. Monti was 70 years in Salario, Italy, 24 years ago, and came to America in 1906, settling in Barre. He was an expert carver and was employed in Barre, the granite industry until he left the city 10 years ago. His marriage to Miss Adele Buzzi took place in Batavia, N. Y., in 1913. Besides his wife, he leaves two children, Andrew Monti, aged four, and Lucy Monti, aged two. Surviving also are his mother and two sisters, who live in Italy, a brother in the Italian army, and his brother, Charles Monti of Barre.

HAD LUCKY ESCAPES

St. Johnsbury Youth Tells Some Remarkable War Stories.

St. Johnsbury, Sept. 29.—Moise Boice, a St. Johnsbury boy who enlisted in the 23d Canadian infantry three years ago, has been home on a short furlough and left last night for Ottawa to take up guard duty. Of the 800 boys who enlisted with him in this regiment when war was declared all but 10 have been killed in the service and he and one other companion have serious wounds. He was the head bomb thrower in his regiment and for a good portion of the war has been in the first line of trenches, with the Germans only 13 yards away. In one regiment every man in his trench except himself was killed. He escaped unhurt, but later lost his thumb and two fingers on his right hand. For this injury he was discharged by the English government, which, however, retains his services for guard duty. His stories of the German atrocities are similar to many others already printed and on one battlefield he lay as if dead while the Germans came all around him and killed all the wounded soldiers they could find.

H. J. M. JONES NAMED.

Montpelier Man Appointed Fuel Administrator.

Washington, Sept. 29.—Fuel administrators for 16 states were named yesterday by Dr. H. A. Garfield, the federal fuel administrator, and others will be appointed to-day. They are invited to confer with Dr. Garfield here on Tuesday to discuss prices and distribution in their states.

Those named yesterday included: Vermont, H. J. M. Jones, Montpelier. James J. Storow of Boston is named New England fuel administrator as well as for Massachusetts, and will be chairman of the New England fuel commission, composed of the state administrators.

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TALK OF THE TOWN

Ralph Smith returned last evening from Claremont, N. H., where he has been visiting with friends during the past few days. Mr. Smith expects to commence his duties in Jack's lunch room on Depot square next week.

Miss Jessie Muir returned this morning to her home on Bassett street from the Mt. Pleasant house, New Hampshire, where she has been employed during the summer months.

Miss Flora MacDonald returned to her home on Bassett street last evening, after having spent the past few days with her brother, who is a member of the 26th division, stationed at one of the Connecticut encampments.

The Barre City hospital is very much in need of tray cloths. If anyone has any discarded table linen they would be willing to give, it would be gratefully received. Please call 302-W and arrangements will be made to get same.

Miss Ellen R. Parks finished work to-day at the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance company, where she has been employed as cashier for the past four years. Her place there is to be taken by Miss Della C. Reed of Montpelier.

Eugene Maker of Upland avenue completes his duties in the Red Cross pharmacy this evening after having been employed there during the past few months.

Mr. Maker, together with Frank Lawler, both of whom were members of the 1917 graduating class of Spaulding high school, expects to leave next week for Burlington, where they will enroll in the pre-medical course of that institution.

With the cement paving work on North Main street completed this week, the street department is concentrating most of its energies on the South Main street paving job, where Contractor J. C. DeBruine and the Barre Paving & Contracting Co. are making commendable headway. Work on the south and thoroughfare was retarded but not suspended for two days this week because of a breakdown at the stone crushing plant on Blackwell street. It was stated to-day that the necessary repairs had been made.